

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

On the day that congress adjourned the consideration of the joint rule for counting the electoral vote was postponed until the first Monday in December next. This postponement exposes two features of the game which the democratic party has tried to secure the presidency in the coming election. One feature is the cowardice which postpones action on the measure till after the election, lest the outrage contemplated should arouse the indignation of the people, and thus contribute to a democratic defeat; the other is a deliberate determination to leave the methods of the count to be settled by the necessities of the party when these shall have been actually discovered by the results of the election in November. The resolution for a joint rule has been pending for several months and it shows the purpose of the democrats to secure the presidency by fair means or foul at the next election. This joint rule, which is a purely democratic measure—proposes to make the vice president a mere clerk for the reception of the returns of the electoral vote of the different states and the laying them before the two houses in joint session. Under such a rule it will be possible for the democrats to postpone contesting returns, however fraudulent, from every republican state in the union, which would be used as a pretext by the democratic majority in the house to prevent the vote from the states thus contested from being counted. They intended to do so from a sufficient number of republican states to show by the attempt made a few months ago to seize the legislature and state government in Maine, and more recently to unseat a congressman from Minnesota on the shallowest kind of pretext—so shallow, indeed, that it disgusted the more sensible members of the party, who joined with the republicans in preventing that part of the programme from being carried out.

That the whole movement of the party has been in this direction and shows that such a possibility exists, and that such a scheme is, in contemplation, ought to arouse the friends of republican liberty to make a determined effort for the preservation of their institutions. It cannot be doubted that these dangers now threaten the country which increased it during the war of the rebellion, though the methods of the enemy are entirely different. Our institutions were threatened by force of arms; now it is by legislative trickery intended to overcome the constitutional express will of the people at the ballot box. Both are revolutionary, and as one fell with the southern confederacy, so the other must fall if we would see republican freedom perpetuated in this country. Not only must it be defeated, but it must be done by such a majority as that the men who now contemplate it will not dare to attempt to put it into execution. Never in the history of this country was an overwhelming republican victory so essential to the welfare of the nation and the prosperity of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." With a democratic congress and a president who would not veto their pernicious measures the last vestige of war legislation would be wiped out within four years and the country as near as possible put back into the disgruntled position it occupied before the war. We do not believe that a majority of the people desire this, or will give a chance for any one to bring it about.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTS.
A few days ago the report of the Bureau of Statistics came to hand, showing that the imports of merchandise into the United States during the nine months ending with the first of April amounted to \$153,883,446 more than during the same months of the preceding year, their total value being \$488,213,622. The increase in cotton goods was \$6,300,000; in silk goods, \$5,000,000; in flax manufactures, \$6,500,000; in worsted goods, \$5,500,000; and in iron, \$2,50,000. The increase of imports of many important raw materials has been about 100 per cent., that of hides 75 per cent., and that of woolen goods 600 per cent. The increase of imports of coffee has been \$11,000,000, and that of tea, \$6,600,000. How to account for this vast increase is a problem over which there has been much speculation. Some have asserted that it proves the incapacity of domestic manufacturers to supply the demands of the country. But that this theory is correct except in respect to the emergence of an extraordinary demand, does not appear. The remarkable revival of properly imposed remarkable burdens upon manufacturers, and it was their temporary inability to meet the requirements of consumers, must explain a part of the increase of imports. But the report which shows an increase of more than \$20,000,000 in such items as precious stones, indicates that the revival of prosperity which makes indulgence in luxuries more liberal, must be taken into account in the solution of the problem. It is not to be expected that the imports will continue to increase because our manufacturers are unable to supply the wants of the country, but while the prosperity increases the American demand upon foreign luxuries which they alone can supply will be large.

Now the report comes that the excess of imports over exports for the year ending with May, was more than \$162,000,000, a fact which presents subject matter for study on the part of our statesmen and political economists. It, however, takes great knowledge to arrive at the conclusion that a confinement of this undue proportion will soon impose a burden upon the country, in the way of a heavy indebtedness for things which might be made in our own country. One hundred and sixty-two million dollars per annum consumed over and above what is produced, will soon counterbalance the beneficial effects of good crops and business prosperity combined.

WHAT MAKES A PLATFORM?
A party platform is nothing, if the party's history tells the promises which the platform contains. That is to say, the spirit, the tendencies and the character of the party are judged by the sum of its acts taken as a whole; by its average influence on the well-being of the country, as compared with that of the opposing party, and not by the stale commonplaces of party self-laudation; the bombastic truisms, the professions and promises, often hollow and delusive, of the formal resolutions adopted by the national or state conventions, which few read and no body cares for.

What the democratic party will do, will be judged by what it has done. What course the republican party will take will be judged by its past record which shows that during its administration of the government for the last twenty-one years the republican party has suppressed the rebellion, abolished slavery; restored our dismembered paper to the par of gold, etc., etc., raised the national credit that our per cent. bonds, formerly sold at eighty-six, have been converted into 4 per cent., which are largely sought at a premium. It has paid \$300,000,000 of the public debt, reducing the rest at lower rates, reducing the annual interest charge over \$62,000,000. Upon this record, the republican party says the country's confidence and support of the people. Has democracy as much to commend it?

Lyman Trumbull, the present democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, was a republican in the war times and was a United States senator during Lincoln's administration.

in a conversation with a friend one day in 1863, Mr. Lincoln, speaking of the annoyances of his position, remarked: "I have three great troubles to bother me—one is the war in the south, the other is Horace Greeley in New York, but the worst pill of all is Trumbull in the senate. The south wants to capture the government by war; Greeley wants to capture the rebels with paper bullets; but Trumbull wants to capture everything for himself, and is a constant thorn in my side, worrying me about appointments."

Some one has written a book called *Satan in Society*, which has been published by Mr. E. Hovey, of Cincinnati. The title page has, as a motto, the quotation from Shakespeare:

"Here are a few of the ungentlemanly words."

And while the motto is true of the book, the ungentlemanly words, if read and remembered by all, might do much toward getting out of society. The publisher is now canvassing Portland for the book and we notice among the subscribers the names of several leading physicians and clergymen.

Some of the democratic organs are greatly concerned over the nomination of Gen. Arthur for vice president. They need give themselves no uneasiness on this account. Gen. Arthur's reputation has never been satisfied, and is above reproach. The administration thought a change in the New York custom house, where Gen. Arthur was collector, necessary as a matter of policy, but no election was ever brought affecting his integrity.

Many papers complained because Grant did not send a congratulatory telegram to Garfield. They were mistaken though. The *Galaxy* of the 11th says: "Gen. Grant forwarded a warm congratulatory telegram to Hon. James A. Garfield, immediately after the receipt of the dispatch announcing the nomination of the latter by the Chicago convention." It was a gross injustice to Gen. Grant that this fact was not telegraphed.

Richard Bassett, the maternal grandfather of Hon. James A. Bayard, who died a few days ago, was chosen United States senator in 1799, and his descendants have had a member in that body ever since, being present senator, T. F. Bayard, being his great grandson. T. F. Bayard's father, grandfather and great grandfather were all senators.

A great many lobsters have recently been encountered, off New York harbor, at various distances from the coast, whenceon the *Harbor* timely reminds pilots that lobsters do not display headlights, nor pay much attention to fog whistles.

AFRAIDS AT THE DALLES.

A special correspondent writing from the Dalles under date of June 21st:

Yesterday, Sunday, this manufacturing city of 10,000 population, an appearance akin to that in Hannibal when the exodus occurred. All was huddle and effort to remove household goods, furniture, etc., to the Columbia River and the mountains.

"The more abundant" the people referred to are windows, doors and movable, very much to the disgust of the impartial owners and proprietors.

The church bells invited to wail at the sacristy of the cathedral, and the organ at the theater of the flesh, kept many an earnest soul busy in gathering up the fragments that otherwise would have been left, hence congregations were sparse.

The city has been fleeced like the fishes of the ocean.

The great robes of increasing dignity and attractiveness, and is developing a whalebone gown that promises to be the *Umbrella* House and the *Opulence* House, and the *Opulence*, would be a credit to any city of double its population.

Many buildings and have in prospect the building of one or two new structures. Large brick buildings are in process of completion and every where are signs of prosperity and growth.

RESERVATION BOUNDARIES.

The secretary of war having, in conformity with the orders approved June 8, 1872, and published in general orders No. 66, series of 1872, from his adjutant general's office, released to the commandant of the U.S. Cavalry the portion of the post and mountain reservations of Fort Walla Walla, W. T., the following boundaries of the reservation are established:

First, a line running northward from the south corner of the reservation, in a northwesterly direction, to the point where the Columbia River, the Snake River, and the Walla Walla River meet.

Second, a line running westward from the south corner of the reservation, and containing 614,602 acres.

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the advertising of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the article in its natural and honest terms as possible to induce people to give them one trial, as no one knows their value will ever use anything else.

NEW TO-DAY.

MO. 127—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 127 & 128 FRONT ST., between Taylor and Yamhill, for rent.

TO RENT.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 127 & 128 FRONT ST., between Taylor and Yamhill, for rent.

TO LET—A SUIT OF ROOMS AND A LIVING

ROOM, with bay windows nicely furnished being nicely fitted up, in a desirable locality, would be let for \$125 per month.

RENTALS—\$100.

WANTADS—STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS. APPLY TO

THOMPSON, DEHART & CO., 127 First St., 128 & 129 Front St., CORNER YANHILL.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF

Mares, Colts and Fillies.

IN WALLA WALLA.

July 24, 25 and 26, 1880.

MO. 127—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 127 & 128 FRONT ST., between Taylor and Yamhill, for rent.

TO RENT.

THE KNICK-KNACK HOUSE, 127 & 128 FRONT ST., between Taylor and Yamhill, for rent.

RENTALS—\$100.

WANTADS—SKINS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, ETC.

147 First Street.

CAUTION.

A LL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST

A SUIT OF ROOMS AND A LIVING

ROOM, with bay windows nicely furnished being nicely fitted up, in a desirable locality, would be let for \$125 per month.

RENTALS—\$100.

WANTADS—STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS. APPLY TO

THOMPSON, DEHART & CO., 127 First St., 128 & 129 Front St., CORNER YANHILL.

THE ORIGINAL

Pine St. Coffee House

In Sherlock's Building, Oak Street, corner Broad.

ALBERT NORRAGE & PETER LELHANE,

Managers. 1218

STAYED IN THE TOWER.

SPRING ON SATURDAY IN SONG, Y. D. F.

SPRING ON SUNDAY IN SONG, Y. D. F.

A score of years, perchance, ago, I read,
That the old leaders of a nation were good!

Familiar columns, gone and far, are gone;

Familiar bird song through the forest rang;

Far had I wandered in an eager quest,

For that strange grove—Heaven planned, on the

west.

That is where Nature, keeping as it were

Some few mementos of creation's work;

Speaks to the eye, the mind, the heart, the soul,

Speaks—and emotion swelling all control,

Leaps to the unison of the heart, the soul,

Leaps to the entrance to this shrine.

No asolute home sense; but the pine,

Amatorial odors fillings seem like mists at

prayer.

I longed when I passed the temple's bounds,

No voice could welcome to the half-wild grounds.

Methodus I could the threshold, when be-

held.

Practore before me lay a giant old;

Old, ere Calyce, the Silver hung;

Old, the nymphs of the dark hour wailing;

For his pale lips the tender, pleading prayer,

"Father for them?" old, ere the air

Caught the uncouth sibyl's shuddering wail;

Old, ere Atlanta, the Blue, the Red,

The Sabine, the West, the South,

Old, long since ceased to prophesy.

Atlanta is a legend, dim and old;

Phoenicia's sail is furled; its tale is told.

And yet the inspired and lifted rays

Phoenicia, Calyce, the Silver hung;

And the dim, dim, while Pimmon night,

Upon the waves which have watched the light,

Felt like a benediction on the wavy.

Flash in prismatic glory while it stood,

A brave young eagle which the old prostrate tree

Falls like the old, the giant old,

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